THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] TUESDAY, 7 MARCH, 1837. [NO. 9375

FOR LONDON.—The fine fast sailing newly coppered Ship Severn, *Captain H. Wake*, of 600 tons register; has excellent accommodation for passengers, and has a surgeon attached. For freight, or passage, apply to *Messrs D. and M. Pestonjee*, or to the commander at their office.—Bombay, 7th March, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The Ship "*Palmira*" 600 Tons, *William Loader* Commander, Expected Shortly, and will have immediate despatch. Has superior accommodations for passengers, and carries a surgeon. For passage apply to *Messrs. McGregor Brownrigg and Co.*—Bombay, 7th March, 1837.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.—The new ship DUNCAN, 644 tons, Register, *P. Cowley*, commander, having excellent accommodations for passengers—For passage, apply to *Captain Cowley or*

REMINGTON AND CO.

7th March, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The EUCLES; Captain *Smith*. For passage, apply to the Captain, at *Messrs. W. Nicol and Co's.* Rampart-row, 7th March 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The BARBARA, *Thomas Beazley*, 490 tons burthen; has good accommodations for passengers and carries a Surgeon, for freight or passage apply to *Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.*—Bombay, 6th March, 1837.

FOR SALE.—A remarkably fine Bull dog Weighing 62lb. a Scotch terrier and Pointer on Board the "*Cestrian*."—Bombay, March 7th 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL,—The ship "*Cestrian*," of 400 tons, ADAM KELLOCK commander, will sail about the end of April; for passage apply at the Office of.

EDMOND BIBBY AND CO.

Rampart Row, 7th March, 1837.

FOR FREIGHT OF OPIUM ONLY,—The fast sailing ship *Scaleby Castle, Captain William Morgan*; will leave this for Lintin in China, with all despatch. Application to be made to Messrs. CURSETJEE ARDASER AND CO.—Bombay, 7th March, 1837.

SODA WATER, 4½ Rs per dozen. Effervescing ærated Lemonade 4½ Rs per dozen, very highly approved of.—1½ Rs per dozen allowed for empty bottles when returned.—Mr. J. TREACHER, Chemist and Druggist.—Meadow Street, Bombay, Fort.

NOTICE.—The interest of *Mr. Andrew Johnstone*, in our establishment, ceased on the 30th June last.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 24th November, 1836.

NOTICE.—Wanted to charter for a short voyage, a vessel of 120 to 200 Tons burthen, must be commanded by a European; for further particulars apply to *Messrs. McGregor Brownrigg, and Co.*—Bombay Ramprt Row, 4th March, 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION—*Mssrs. Frith and Co.* will sell by Public Outcry at their rooms, Tomorrow the 8th instant at 11 A. M. a bale of Twist, and some cases of Crown Glass on account of the underwriters, also to close an accouut, a very large quantity of superior Sherry, English claret, and Bronte Madeira, samples may be had on application at the advertizers auction rooms, at 1½ Rs. per bottle, and *Messrs. Frith and Co.* recommend this, as a most favorable opportunity for both Families aad Regimental Messes, to lay in a stock of Good Wine; they will also sell on the same day a variety of Goods, comprizing, Europe damask Table Cloths, Bundles of wire 1hread painted Table Shades, japan Tea Trays, handsome bird Cages, China preserves, ladies "chali" Dresses, Bonnets, Caps, Head Dresses, Scarlet Cloth, &c. a variety of nearly new Household Furniture, belonging to a gentleman quitting the presidency, Consisting of a pair of very handsome jackwood couches, covered with crimson silk damask a handsome square mahogany table, a cabinet pianoforte by "Butcher" of London, Chest of Drawers, Chairs &c. &c. At 12 o'clock, 30 dozens Port Wine in 3 dozen cases, 50 dozen Hodgsons, Beer. A quantity of Pine and Berkley Cheeses, hams, tongues, and a few sides of Bacon just imported,

AT 1 P. M.

A handsome light Britzka, in good order, with a pair of well matched carriage horses, harness complete. A buggy horse, an excellent grey riding horse, a close carriage and other carriages or Cattle that may Nesbitt Lane, 7th February, 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Friday, the 10th March 1837, Messrs. FRITH, and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, next door to the Officer's Mess Room of H. M's. 6th Regiment, Colaba, the Household Furniture and Property of R. X. MURPHY, Esq., proceeding to Sea, the same comprizes Plate, Plated ware, Glass, Porcelain and Queens ware, Cutlery, Jackwood Couches, Chairs, Circular, Sofa, Writing and Card Tables, a fulltoned Picolo Piano-forte in excellent order, Æolian Harps, Bed room, and dressing room, Furniture, Wallshades, Hanging Lamps, Painted and Plain, a variety of Prints and Paintings, in Oil & Water Colours in frames, a small but valuable Collection of Books, Persian, Sanscrit, Mahratta, & Guzerattee MSS. a collection of 50 Metal images of Hindoo Gods, Coins Shells &c. Cooking Utensils, Stable Furniture &c., at I P. M. a Buggy, Horse, and Harness, a Shigram, Horse, and Harness complete, and in good order. Catalogues are published, and the property is on View.

AUCTION.—On Friday the 10th instant, at 4 P. M. Messrs. FRITH, AND Co. will sell by order of the Common Assignee, on account of an Insolvent Estate, two Boats lying off the Custom House Bunder. Further particulars regarding them, may be had by applying to the advertisers.—Nesbit Lane, 7th March, 1837.

ON Sale at the Circulating Library.—Annuals &c. for 1837.—Flowers of Loveliness twelve Groups of female figures, emblematic of flowers..... 25

Flora and Thalia, or Gems of Flowers and Poetry, being an alphabetical arrangement of Flowers, with appropriate poetical illustrations, embellished with Colored Plates; by a Lady, to which is added, a Botanical description of the various parts of a Flower, and the dial of flowers..... 8

A garland of love wreathed of pleasant flowers gathered in the field of English Poesy..... 6

The Forget me not for 1837 10

Juvenile do. do 8

The Book of Chrismas by Hervey with illustrations by Seymour..... 10

Flowers of Fable, selectad from the best sources 2d Edn. with 180 engravings on Wood..... 4

THE FOLLOWING MILITARY WORKS.

Field Exercises and Evolutions of the Army as revised in 1833..... Rs 7

Abstract of [illegible]

Catechetical Explanations of [illegible] Col. Macdonald Gregor..... " 2

Manual and Platoon Exercises 1834..... " 2

Military forms of every description neatly and expetiously Lithographed, and Regimental Blank Books bound and made to order.

In the Pres, and will be published with despatch, the following Military Works.

1. Miltary Catechism, adapted to the new system of Drill as revised in 1833 by Captain Doyle, Royal Irish Fusiliers..... Rs 2
2. A Compendium of the Law of Evidence in Criminal proceedings, and especially as it regards the practise of Military Courts..... " 2

The above, prepared from the latest and most approved authors upon the Law of Evidence, is intended for the aid and guidance of Officers, whether officiating Judge Advocates, Adjutants of Corps, or others, who may be called upon to conduct the proceedings of Courts Martial.

Both works will be neatly Lithographed on English paper.

WANTED.

Friendships Offering and the Keepsake for 1836.

Bagh-o-buhar-English translation, the 6th and 10th vols. of the Edinburgh Cabinet Library, the 1st vol. of the Penny Cyclopidea, Gleanings in Science, and Journal of the Asiatic-Society-published at Calcutta.

All applications, post paid, and accompanied with orders, or references for payment, addressed to MR. MAVERY—*Proprietor of the Circulating Library*, will be attended to.

THE SIXTIETH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTRY.—First Class.—A few Tickets and shares in the first class of the above Lottery, are for sale with *Ardaseer Nassewanjee* at the office of *Messrs McGregor Brownrigg and Co.* at the following prices, vizt.

Whole Tickets Rupees 41 per each.
Half ditto " 20½
Quarter ditto " 10½

TERMS—CASH

Bombay, 6th March, 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent*, *No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Lotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 6th Sept. 1836.

BILLS on Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co. London, in convenient sets, at 2s|1d. 30 days' sight, may be had of.

MCGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co.

Bombay, 7th March, 1837.

BILLS ON LONDON, or LIVERPOOL, at 3 days, 30 days, 3 months or 6 months' sight, on sale at the office of

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co,

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND Co., the following superior Wines received per Severn from Messrs. B. Hebeler and Co. of London.

Sparkling Oil de Perdrix Champagne..... Rs 40 per Doz.

Fine Rhenish Wines.

Marcebrunner Ansbruck. " 35 per do.
Graffenbung..... " 35 per bo
Curacoa in Pints ..... " 24 per do.

ON SALE a few Hoghsheads of Bass's Pale Ale of the October brew, arrived per "Cestrian," price Rs 75 for Cash.—

EDMON BIBBY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 7th March, 1837.

ON SALE.—At the godowns of *Messrs. W. Nicol and Co's.* Alsop's Beer of October last; just landed from the *Eucles*, Rs 70 per Hhd.

Rampart, row 7th March 1837.

ON SALE.—Several very handsome Piano Fortes from Collard and Collard (late Clementi and Co.,) of London, may be seen at the office of

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.

Rampart row, 7th March 1837.

ON SALE,—At the Godowns of Messrs. *Dirom Carter and Co.*, a few Double Barreled Guns, in Case complete with spare apparatus by Purdy, price Rupees 500 each.

Bombay 6th March, 1837.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.

At a general meeting of the Bombay Native Dispensary held in the rooms of the Bombay Native Education Society Esplanade, on Thursday the 16th February 1837.

The Venerable Archdeacon Carr, D. D. having taken the Chair, the report of the Dispensary was read by the Secretary.

1st. On the motion of Mohomed L. Muukb, Esq. seconded by Lieut. Thornbury.

It was resolved unanimously.—That the report now be received as the report of the Bombay Native Dispensary and printed and circulated among the subscribers and friends of the institution

2d. On the motion of the Rev. J. Stevenson, D. D. seconded by the Rev. Mr. Jeffreys, A. M.

Resolved unanimously.—That the meeting contemplate with great satisfaction and feelings of gratitude to the [illegible] made thro' this institution for the relief of the poor and diseased among the Native population.

3d. On the motion of W. Mackie, Esq. seconded by Framjee Cowasjee, Esq.

Resolved unanimously.—That contributions be solicited towards a fund for the purpose of extending the small hospital attached to the native dispensary for the reception of the severer forms of disease.

4th. On the motion of Cursetjee Jemsetjee, Esq. seconded by Mr. Leith.

Resolved unanimously.—That in relation to that part of the report which speaks of the desireableness of a Hospital for the reception of those patients who require close and continued medical attendance, the meeting cordially approve of the suggestion and pledge themselves to recommend the subject to the attention of their friends both Natives and Europeans.

5th. On the motion of W. Mackie, Esq. seconded by C. Morehead, Esq.

Resolved unanimously.—That a supply of medicines sufficient to meet the probable expenditure for one year, and also surgical instruments be ordered from England for the use of the Dispensary.

6th. On the motion of W. H. Wathen, Esq. seconded by Mr. Marcas Joseph.

Resolved unanimously—That the thanks of the meeting are due to the members of the Committee, to the subscribers to the Dispensary, and in especial manner to those medical gentlemen who at the sacrifice of so much time and labour have gratuitously afforded their services in prescribing for the numerous patients who have applied for relief.

7th. On the motion of Juggonnath Sunkerset Esq., seconded by John Bell Esq.

Resolved unanimously.—That the following gentlemen be requested to act as members of the Committee for the ensuing year.

W. H. Wathen, Esq.	Framjee Cowasjee, Esq.
L. Grant, Esq.	Jemsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.
A. Farquharson, Esq.	Jugonnath Sunkersett, Esq.
H. Fawcett, Esq.	Bomanjee Hormusjee Esq.
J. Warden, Esq.	Dhackjee Dadajee, Esq.
J. Wright, Esq.	Mohd. Ali Rogay, Esq.
J. Patch, Esq.	Cursetjee Jemsetjee, Esq.
	Mahomed Ibrahim, Mukba, Esq.
	Jahangir Cursetjee, Esq.

And that Messrs. Forbes, and Co. be requested to continue Treasurers to the Institution and Mr. Edwards Secretary.

8th. On the motion of Jugonath Sunkerset, Esq., seconded by Framjee Cowasjee, Esq.

Resolved unanimously.—That the thanks of this meeting be returned to the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council for the kind patronage extended by him to the institution

9th. On the motion of the Venerable Archdeacon Carr, seconded by Dr. Mackie.

Resolved unanimously.—That the thanks of the meeting are due to Dr. Edwards the Secretary of the institution for his services during the year.

10th. On the motion of W. H. Wathen, Esq. seconded by Framjee Cowasjee, Esq.

Resolved unanimously.—That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the Chairman for his kindness in presiding at this meeting.

The Chairman then rose and returned his thanks to the meeting and expressed the gratification he had derived in hearing the very satisfactory report which had been read, and before the meeting broke up nearly nine hundred Rupees were subscribed by the European and Native Gentlemen present.

E. W. EDWARDS.—*Secretary.*

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—None.

DEPARTURES.

Capt. F. Coddington, H. M. 40th Regt. to Deesa.
Ensign L. Russell, Do. do. to do.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

On the 5th March, Mrs. E. W. Edwards, Esplanade, of a daughter.

At Fort George on the 5th instant, the lady of Captain Grant, Artillery, of a son.

On Sunday the 5th instant, Mrs. Geo. S. Collett, of a son.

MARRIAGE,

On the 25th of February, at St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the Rev. H. W. Stuart, B. A., George Keith Erskine, Esq., of the 1st Regt. Bombay Light Cavalry, fourth son of David Erskine, Esq. of Cardross, Perthshire, to Selina, youngest daughter of the late Lt. Col. Chambers, C. B. of H. M. 41st or Welch Regt. of Foot.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

March, 4th.—Ship Edmonstone, M. McDougall, Master, from Calcutta, 27th. January, 1837.

Passenger.—Mrs. McDougall.

— Do. His Majesty's Sloop Rose, William Barrow, Esq. Commanding from Cutch Bhooj, 28th. February, 1837.

— Do. Ship Minerva, A. McPherson, Master, from Liverpool, 31st. October, 1837.

— 5th.—Barque Edmont, N. Burstal, Master, from Calcutta, 29th. January, 1837. Columbo, 15th. February, left 17th.

— 6th.—The Hon'ble Company's Brig Taptee, Lieutenant H. Warry, I. N in charge from Surat, 4th. March, 1837.

DEPARTURES.

March 4th.—French Barque Bombay, LeBroille, Master, to Malabar Coast, and Bordeaux.

Do.—French Ship Columbo, F. Beck, Master, to Malabar Coast, and Bordeaux.

Passengers.—F. B. Norris, Esq., to Ceylon, C. S. and 3 Native servants.

Do.—Ship Cheshire, Daniel Campbell, Master, to Liverpool.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

His Majesty's Ship Winchester, and Sloop Rose.

E. I. Company's Receiving and Guard Vessel—Hastings, Floating Chapel—Aurora, Sloop Coote, and Brig Taptee.

FREE TRADERS.—Brittania, Brooke, William John Marsh, Earl of Balcarras, Caledonia, Duncan, Adams, Eucles, William Turner, Kingston, Severn, Amelia, Cestrian, and Menerva.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Meccaie, Cornwallis, Good Success, Kaikusroo, Futtay Rahimon, Hameedee, Lord Castlereagh, Charlotte, Helen, Charles Forbes, Fort William, Gopall Crushna, Pettamber Savoy, Futtay Hulbaree, Scaleby Castle, Nassary, Janet, Caledonia, Lowjee Family, Glenelg, Futtay Salam, Shannon, Sultana, Dowlutt Persaud, Lonach, Hamoody, Edmonstone, and Edmont.

STEAMER.—Indus

AMERICAN.—Barbara.

ARAB—Tauze, Futtay Salam, and Futta Kalimon.

AMERICAN—Elizabeth.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S Ship.—Mahommedee.

PORTUGUESE BARQUE.—Volunteer.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 7th MARCH 1837

Since our last the *Minerva* from Liverpool the 31st October, has brought us a number of the *Times* of the 25th October from which we have extracted.

We have great pleasure in inserting, without note or comment, the following Petition and Resolutions of the Bombay Steam Committee. The Petition will lie at the Town Hall from this day noon, and we sincerely trust that here and elsewhere it will obtain the signatures, most especially, of our Native Brethren.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

At a meeting of the Bombay Steam Committee held on Friday 17th Feb.

In consequence of its appearing by the last intelligence from England, that nothing effectual had yet been done by the Government towards the establishment of a Steam Communication *via* the Red Sea, the Committee conceive it advisable that the public generally, but especially the native public, should have an opportunity of re-expressing their sense of the importance to India of its speedy establishment resolved to prepare a petition to Parliament, for extensive circulation, at the presidency—to prepare a Draft of which a Sub-Committee is appointed.

At a Meeting of the Committee held on Friday 3rd March.

The Following Draft of a Petition prepared, agreeably, to the resolution of last Meeting is read.

TO THE HON'BLE THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED. THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE NATIVE AND EUROPEAN COMMUNITY OF INDIA WHOSE NAMES ARE HEREUNTO SUBSCRIBED.

SHEWETH.—That your Petitioners had the honor to address your Hon'ble House on the 18th March 1836, upon the important, and momentous question, of establishing a permanent and regular, steam communication, between England and India, and they again beg to state that the subject continues to engross the anxious hopes and expectations of all classes in this country.

2nd.—That yout Petitioners learnt with the most lively satisfaction, that on the 14th of July 1834, a select committee of your Hon'ble House passed a resolution "that "a regular and expeditious communication with India, "by means of Steam vessels, is an object of great importance both to Great Britain and India."

3rd.—That your Petitioners felt fully persuaded, that as the above resolution, was preceded by a most careful, extensive, and laborious enquiry, it would speedily be followed by such measures as might be necessary to carry it into full effect; but they hope to be pardoned the expression of the deep disappointment they have experienced, at observing the delay which has occurred in bringing these measures to maturity, the effects of which they have at this moment to regret, in the detention in Egypt of the several Mails for the months of July, August, September, October, November, December and January,* inconsequence of no arrangement having been made for their carriage on this side of the Mediterranean.

4th.—That your Petitioners would not unnecessarily trespass upon the time and attention of your Hon'ble House. That they do so in the present instance, under the fullest conviction that the subject they have at heart is deserving of the most immediate attention. The united voice of all India has loudly declared, through the public press; at public meetings; in various Petitions addressed to your Hon'ble House; and by extensive public subscriptions at the three Presidencies, that the establishment of a permanent steam communication between Great Britain and India is ardently desired and anxiously expected by all classes of the community both European and Native.

5th.—That your Petitioners humbly submit, that the strong and general feeling, which for several years past, has thus been manifested, can only be attributed to an equally strong conviction, of the important National advantages which would be derived from the establishment of such a communication.

*The mails for July, August and September, have by an accidental opportunity, arrived since this was drafted.

6th.—That your Petitioners beg to represent, that they are not advocating a scheme of questionable practicability. Even with the limited means of the Bombay Government, this point has long since been placed beyond doubt by the Hugh Lindsay Steamer,—ill adapted as that vessel is for the purpose, and incomplete and imperfect as the arrangements for the transmission of the mails have heretofore been, your Petitioners, in Bombay, have on various occasions received packets from London, *via* the Red Sea, within sixty days, and the packet which was dispatched from London in June 1836 conveyed letters.

To Bombay in 44 days
To Madras in 53 "
To Calcutta in 54 "
To Columbo in 63 "
To Sincapore in 74 " } including 11 days detention
To Canton in 84 " } waiting an opportunity from this port,

Your Hon'ble House will readily comprehend, how much these results have raised the hopes and expectations of the public in India, that some well devised plan will be speedily adopted for giving full effect to the resolution of your select Committee.

7th.—That your Petitioners are fully convinced, that no permanent and efficient Steam communication between the two Countries, is likely to be established, without the joint and cordial cooperation in the first instance of His Majesty's Government, and of the Hon'ble East India Company, and they are humbly of opinion, that the undertaking should, at all events for sometime to come, be considered National, and be conducted on a scale worthy the character of a great and powerful Commercial Country

8th.—That your Petitioners have observed with regret, objections raised against the measure on account of the large expenditure necessary to carry it into effect, that they believe the expences to be considerably overrated, and that in due time a fair return may be reasonably anticipated, for the outlay incurred. That admitting however, even the highest computation of the expences to be correct, your Petitioners are fully persuaded that your Hon'ble House will deem them far outweighed, by the numerous and important benefits which will inevitably result from the establishment of "a regular and expeditious "communication by means of steam vessels" between the two countries. As one of the grounds of their belief that the expenses have been much too highly rated they would particularly instance the item of coals, which article during the last two years has been procurable in Bombay, at the low average price of thirteen Rupees or £1 | 6 per ton: and in addition to this fact, your Petitioners beg to notice an offer (so characteristic of the peculiar spirit and liberality of the British merchant in whatever part of the Globe he may be residing) recently made by the Chamber of Commerce at Bombay "that in order to contribute in as far as is within their own power to facilitate steam communication, the Merchants would most gladly unite to contract for supplying Government with the requisite quantity of Coal at the prime Cost in Great Britain, foregoing every idea of profit in the transaction, and only stipulating for such additional moderate sum for freight as would save themselves and constituents in England from absolute loss, which would be incurred by shipping it as ballast, from the necessity of purchasing other ballast here on its discharge" an offer which affords your Honorable House a farther striking proof of the intense interest felt on the subject in India.

9th.—In conclusion, your Petitioners cheerfully leave it to the wisdom of your Hon'ble House, to determine the mode in which "a regular and expeditious communication with [illegible] obtained. They will hail with joy the adoption of that plan, whatever it may be, which in the opinion of your Hon'ble house is likely to realize most speedily, and effectually the advantages which they anticipate—at the same time, they will not, they trust be considered as departing from this profession, and still less as intending to disparage any new line of access between Europe and India, which British genius, enterprise, and gallantry, may successfully explore, if they respectfully submit their impression that the more immediate object of attention is the route by way of the Mediterranean and the Red sea, a route the complete practicability of which has been so fully demonstrated, and which experience has shewn to be at once safe, certain, and commodious.

10th.—With every confidence that your Hon'ble House will be graciously pleased to take into your early and favorable consideration the adoption of a measure, by which, in bringing the two countries into closer contact and a more frequent and intimate intercourse, Great Britain and India will become more firmly united; civilization will be extended; good government will be promoted; commerce will be invigorated; the inexhaustible resources of India will be more fully developed; and finally, the strength of the British Empire in general will become consolidated and increased.

Your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

RESOLVED.—That the Draft now read be adopted and that it be engrossed, and prepared for signature.

RESOLVED.—That it be translated into Mahratta and Guzerattee, and that 150 Copies in each language be printed for the perusal of, and Circulation among the Native public.

RESOLVED.—That the following gentlemen be requested to adopt measures for the extensive circulation of the Petition, among the native Community both at the Presidency and at some of the large Provincial Towns, for signature, viz. Messrs. Grant, Henderson, Skinner, Finlay. Willoughby, and the Secretary Mr. Fraser.

RESOLVED.—That when complete the petition be forwarded to Sir J. C. Hobhouse to be presented to the House of Commons, and that Sir Robert Peel, Lord William Bentinck, Mr. W. Crawford, Sir Pulteney Malcolm, Messrs. Hume, Hutt, Oswald, Phillips, Alsager, M. P. Major Head, Captain Barber, Captain Grindlay, and the Editor of the *Times*, be furnished with copies, and be solicited to give it their support.

RESOLVED.—That a copy of the Petition be sent to the Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, and Agra Steam Committees.

RESOLVED.—That the Petition be sent to the several newspapers in the Presidency, for publication, with an intimation that it will be ready for signature in a few days.

S. FRASER,—*Actg. Secretary.*

3rd March, 1837.

STEAM MEETING.

TOWN HALL, SATURDAY. FEBRUARY 18, 1837.

THE HON'BLE SIR EDWARD RYAN, in the Chair.

The attendance was remarkably limited; we do not suppose that there were more than fifty persons in the room. The debate was nevertheless very animated and occupied several hours.

The Chairman read the notice convening the meeting, and suggested, that that part of the Committee's Report should be read, which related to the new Bengal Steam Fund, and Mr. Greenlaw at the request of the Hon'ble Chairman read the part of the report alluded to, and Shaik Tyer Allee returned thanks in a few words.

It was then proposed by Captain Sewell and seconded by Captain Birch,—

"That so much of the Reports of the Committe as relates to the Fund be adopted.

Passed unanimously by the subscribers to the Fund, and Mr. Greenlaw read as follows:—

REPORT.

Of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund to the subscribers, at a meeting held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, Saturday the 18th February, 1837.

The Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund are happy on this occasion, of meeting their constituents and the subscribers to the petition to the House of Commons, to be able to state that the cause of the Steam Communication between England and India is at length assuming that position at home, which must in a short time lead to its establishment. Prior, however, to reporting on this matter, they beg to notice the state of the Funds.

2. The balance as exhibited at the last half yearly meeting, was Cos. Rs 60,367-9-10, with interest due on Company's paper to the amount of Cos. Rs. 597-5-4 making then a total of Cos. Rs. 60,964-15-2. The interest received in the intermediate time is Cos. Rs. 1,248-11-5, which added to the balance of last year makes Cos. Rs. 61,616-3.

3. Since the last meeting the accounts of the agent who was despatched from Calcutta to Judda, Shaik Tauher Ally, have been closed, and the balance of the account due to him on account of salary and expences incurred is Cos Rs. 4,648-3-4, which together with a gratuity which the committee unanimously concurred in granting him of Cos. Rs. 1,200, makes a Total of Cos. Rs. 5,843-3-4.

4. The expences in the Secretary's office on account of Clerk, stationary, printing, &c. amounts to Cos. Rs. 489-0-3, and the whole disbursements including Cos. Rs. 109-15-2, discount on the sale of Company's Paper amounts to Cos. Rs. 6,447-2-9, leaving a balance of Co. Rs. 55,169-2-6, subject to payment of Cos. Rs. 4000, with interest at 4 per cent from the 16th December last, to Mr. Waghorn, in conformity with the resolution of the subscribers of that date.

5 The Committee were induced to make the gratuity above mentioned to the agent Shaik Tauher Ally, in consideration of his great, and indeed in his situation unequalled zeal, ability and economy in the conduct of his duties.

6. His engagement was that he should proceed direct to Juddah on the ship on whichour coal was laden for that place It was through his agency that the freight on this ship was obtained at 37 Rs. per ton, though we were obliged to pay 35 to Socotra. With a view to promote the object in view he very readly agreed to give up the comfortable accommodation of that ship, and a direct passage to Juddah, to accompany Captain Ross, on the *Henry Meriton* to Socotra, and without his assistance Captain Ross would scarely have been able to have come to any satisfactory arrangement with the chiefs at Kissen. Add to this the Shaick's arrangements at Socotra, for putting the coal on board were so complete that on the outward voyage of the *Forbes*. notwithstanding he had himself proceeded on to Juddah, 144 tons of coal, her water and provisions were put on board in the space of two days.

7. At Juddah he gave the most perfect satisfaction; he got the *Forbes*, completed going and coming in a very short space of time, and his activity and intelligence obtained for him the notice and regard of the officer in charge of the Indian Naval vessels in the Red Sea.

8. With respect to the present posture of affairs at home the subscribers will remember that in the last half yearly report it was stated that the original petition to the House of Commons had been despatched on the *Coromandel*.

9 It was also stated in the last Raport that the committee in their letter to the home committee composed of Sir Charles Cockerell, and Messrs. Jas. McKillop and Fletcher had requested that no time might be lost in endeavoring to create a general interest throughout the mother country in favor of the proposed communication, by publishing an appeal to the public, with copy of the Petition and Memorials, in all the newspapers of influence in Great Britain and Ireland, and distributing a copy thereof to every member of the House of Commons and proprietors [illegible]

10. By the *Larkins* the committee have received two letters from Captain Grindlay, acknowledging the receipt of the committee's letters up to the 26th April last, and reporting his proceedings.

11. In order that the subscribers may be put in possession in the fullest possible manner of the measures adopted by Capt. Grindlay, as well for their more satisfactory information as to the progress, of this most important matter as in justice to the zeal, activity and ability of that gentleman, the committee annex copies of the correspondence, from which it will appear that on the receipt of the circular which has since appeared in the Calcutta papers he caused its immediate insertion in the city article of the Times of the 29th September, and in other papers proposing to effect similar notices both directly and collaterally whenever he may have an opportunity, and he adds "the question having been thus presented to the notice of the public in a pointed manner by influential publications, I shall proceed in concert with and under the advice of the three gentlemen you have named as trustees to insert the various documents in the way of advertisements or otherwise in the provincial journals, and I shall prepare for universal circulation in a clear but condensed from the various materials with which you have already supplied me, or may from time to time transmit." the committee are now quite satisfied that no doubt can exist as to the immediate establishment of a Steam communication between the two countries, and they are also satisfied that before any plan is finally determined upon by His Majesty's Government and the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the "combined plan of the Bengal Steam committee" will have full and deliberate consideration, in conformity with the recommendation of the committee of the House of Commons.

12. Captain Gridlay also acknowledges the receipts of the first despatch of declarations from 58 places in the Mofussil of concurrence in the petition and memorials having 2,551 signatures of which 526 were those of natives. The object of sending these was to strengthen the hands of the member who might present the petition; and the whole amounting to 4,369 signatures will have arrived before the presentation, so that the Calcutta petition will be backed by signatures to the number of 7,911.

13. It will also be seen that Lord William Bentinck was not in town when the petition and letter to his address arrived; the committee have reason to know that he was proceeding to Glasgow where they do not doubt he will use his influence to obtain a strong expression in favour of the communication. In due course a reply will be received from him to the letter addressed by the committee to him, when both will be communicated to the subscribers in the usual way through the press.

14. Since the last half yearly report two incidents have occurred having important relation to the future establishment of the desired communication.

First. As communicated to the public through the newspapers, the committee have received a communication from Major Head, Chairman of a provisional committee in London engaged in bringing forward a scheme for establishing a steam intercourse with India by way of the Red Sea; and secondly, Colonel Chesney's successful passage down the Euphrates; for notwithstanding the loss of the *Tigris* the passage has been successfully made.

15. With respect to the project of Major Head, the committee have made known to the subscribers through the medium of the newspaper their reply in which they felt bound candidly to declare, that they could not concur in the plan; and although the reasons on which they reluctantly came to that conclusion are set forth in that reply yet the committee, now that they meet their constituents to give an account of their proceedings, and to submit those proceedings for the consideration and approbation of those who appointed them, feel bound to explain fully the grounds on which they have proceeded.—First. It was impossible that the committee could concur in Major Head's scheme, without at once abandoning the strong ground On which they took their stand, on the occasion of their moving the Indian public to unite in petitioning Parliament that ground was the Resolutions of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, the purport of which is too generally known to require to be detailed here. It is sufficient to say that it amounted to a distinct recognition of the importance of immediately establishing a Steam Communication by way of the Red Sea, that it is left to the united consideration of His Majesty's Government and the Court of Directors whether in the first instance it should proceed "to Bombay to Calcutta or on the combined plan of the Bengal Steam committee" and it is recommended that the net expense should be equally defrayed by the King's Government and the Court, in other words by England and India.

16. On this strong ground it is that all India has petitioned the House of Commons, that house is implored to follow up the resolution of its committee; and your committee have, as stated before, directed an appeal to be made throughout the country based on the resolutions.

17. Nothing can be more obvious than that, were the House of Commons known to be disposed to go to any reasonable length in pecuniary support of this important measure. These resolutions afford the strongest possible ground on which to base proceedings, yet Major Head's scheme throws away this great advantage.

18. But as the proceedings of the committee, and indeed of all India, are based on these resolutions, it would obviously have been impossible for the committee to concur in Major Head's scheme without abandoning the strong ground they have taken and possibly placing themselve in opposition to the proceedings in progress at home by their own agents acting under their directions.

19. Again Major Head's scheme was framed in entire ignorance that any movement was in progress here and of course in ignorance that that movement was based, on the Resolutions; and before its projectors could be aware of this, they had brought their scheme to the notice of the authorities at home.

20. When, however, they became aware of the great importance of this ground, especially if the country generally should respond to the appeal, nothing can be more probable than they will abandon their present scheme; and take their stand also on the Resolutions. If then this Committee consistently could have, and had, concurred in Major Head's plan, the reply to the expression of such concurrence might have been an announcement of the abandonment of the plan!!

21. The Committee consider the object, the attainment of which is intrusted to their endeavours, to be far too important to allow of their being swayed by every passing event. They consider that this import object can only be fully attained by pursuing one steady and consistent line of conduct. They have carefully and indeed anxiously watched every occurrence from which they might derive advantage. They may take to themselves the credit of having moved all India to petition on the basis of the Resolutions, and it would be absurd for them now to abandon that ground.

22. But the committee consider Major Head's scheme to be impracticable in itself; that the required sum of £58,000* or 5,80,000 rupees per annum can never be obtained by the letters and passengers from Bombay alone, even if it could from all India; and at all events before the committee could be expected to commit themselves to this plan, they should have been furnished with the details of calculation, and especially with the grounds for expecting so large a receipt as that mentioned above.

23. Again the junction with the Malta Mail and the making throughout the whole project, the Indian communication secondary and subservient to that of the Mediterranean, altho' the latter is proposed to be maintained at less cost to the King's Government than at present, and the former is to be [illegible] with a charge on India of [illegible] 2,50,000 per annum, were also objections in the opinion of the committee.

24. Surely the intercommunication of two such countries as England and India is of sufficiently vast importance to render it paramount, and to require rather that the Malta intercourse should be appended to it, than the correspondence of the whole continent of India should be sacrificed to the comparatively reduced intercourse with the Mediterranean. But, independent of this, the real fact is that the question of a plan or scheme is not one for the determination of any projectors. That is a question solely for the joint consideration of His Majesty's Government and the Court of Directors. It will be their province to lay down the scheme which in their judgment is best, and it will then be for the Projectors to propose the details of the measure and the sum they will require to carry out, not their own scheme, but that of the parties who are to pay for it, the policy therefore which should be pursued here is clearly to press on these authorities the establishment of the most perfect and comprehensive communication. Any other course cannot hasten the establishment of the communication to any one part of India, but it may prove injurious to its immediate extension.

25. The above objections bear equally on a project which confines the communication to Bombay as to one embracing every part of India; but the committee have no hesitation in declaring their firm opinion to be that no scheme which does not unite all points from which pecuniary returns will be forthcoming can pay. They have fully expressed their sentiments on this point on several occasions; and they will not now repeat them, they would rather address themselves to the consideration of what appears to them a great misapprehension calculated to be injurious to the cause.

26. It is said that if once the communication be established to Bombay it will of necessity be very soon extended to Madras and Calcutta, and occasion is then taken to recommend an abandonment of the application for the simultaneous establishment to all the ports of India with a view to seek the communication with Bombay alone in the first instance.

27. In this assumption the committee are by no means inclined to agree; on the contrary they consider that the difficulties in the way of subsequently extending communication to the other ports would be greatly increased. so much so as to render it very doubtful whether it would ever be so extended. If established to Bombay all arrangements would of course be made with reference to that limited intercourse; and it would be necessary to remodel the whole. New interests would arise consequent on the necessity for all parties intimately concerned in the more speedy communication with England making arrangements in connection with the limited intercourse to Bombay, which would necessarily render them opposed to the extension. Very many who advocate the immediate extension would find their own individual wants nearly met, and would be lukewarm; but above all it would be impracticable to reproduce the feeling, universal it is hoped it will now prove, at home, on which alone we must depend for success. But let it be granted for the sake of the argument that such extension would follow the establishment to Bombay alone in the first instance. Now if the question at home were one of extent, if the authorities there were now considering the question in that point of view, and allowed the wishes and feelings of the different parties in India to have influence on their consideration, there might be some small shew of reason in the recommendation, but even then it ought to be clearly established that the continued advocacy of the comprehensive scheme prevented the establishment of any communication at all, before its advocates should be required to cease pressing the claims not of any one separate local convenience but of ALL INDIA.

28. But such is not the case. The question at issue at home has no relation to any detail at all; it is confined singly to the principle,, and throughout the interview with the President of the Board of Control and the Chairman of the Court, this was studiously borne in mind; it follows, therefore, that the promulgation of any plan is premature, except in as far as it presses the general question on the consideration of the authorities and the obvious policy of all at the present moment, should be to increase that pressure; to induce these authorities to resolve on the Communication, and in the words of the resolution of the Committee of the House of Commons "to consider whether the communications should be in the first instance from Bombay or from Calcutta, or according to the combined plan suggested by the Bengal Steam Committee." No concurrence here, however unanimous, in the scheme of Major Head or of any one else, can hasten this consideration and determination It can only be accelerated by the force of public opinion at home, where measures are in progress to induce such general expression of opinion, and the committee confidently expect that one month of the present session of Parliament will not have passed without a determination of the principle and a declaration of the scheme by the public authorities. Until that is done, surely there can be no better way of conveying to these authorities the high importance attached to the communication by the Indian public than pressing for its immediate extension to all the ports of India. No relaxation from this can at all hasten the communication to any one place, but such relaxation may be advanced as evidence of indifference to the general extension, without which extension it is obvious but the communication can convey little benefit to India generally beyond the earlier receipt of correspondence.

29. These are the grounds on which the committee have acted. They earnestly solicit that they may have consideration with the meeting and with the people of India, and seeing that early in April next, intelligence will be received by the *Hugh Lindsay* from England to the 1st of Feb., they would as earnestly entreat the public of India to abstain from committing themselves to any specific plan, but await the result of the petitions to the House of Commons, assured that expressions of public opinion to have force should not be lightly made, but should be based on strong grounds, such as that above referred to, on which the petition to the House of Commons is founded namely, the resolutions of the committee of that house.

30. Although the committee do earnestly deprecate under existing circumstances any public pledge to support Major Head's scheme or that of any other person, they cannot be insensible to the very great advantage to the cause which has arisen from the proceedings of that gentlemen and his colleagues. They have not only pressed, and it may be said forced, the question on the authorities at home, but they have prepared the public mind in England to receive the appeals of the people of India. They will now doubtless co-operate with the exertion of the parties who are acting for the committee at home and jointly they cannot fail to succeed.

31 Feeling how much India is indebted to Major Head and his colleagues and especially Capt. Barber, for their zealous exertions on this occasion, there is no expression of thanks—no mode of conveying their sense of the value of their exertions shotr of concurring in their plan, in which the committee will not cordially unite.

32. To Colonel Chesney too, the committee consider that the thanks of the people of India are due for his able and preserving efforts to open the communication by way of the Euphrates; and although the consideration of that line of intercourse forms no part of the Committee's duties, they cannot refrain from thus recording their feelings of admiration of his zealous efforts.

By order of the committee.

C. B. GREENLAW,—*Secretary.*

Town Hall, Calcuttu, Feb. [illegible]1, 1837.

The Hon'ble Chairman thought that previous to any resolution being passed, a letter he had received from Captain Barber, should be read for the information of the meeting which was as follows:—

[Here follows the letter of Captain Barber already given in the Courier of the 28th ultimo.]

The Hon'ble Sir J. P. Grant then addressed the meeting to the following effect:—That it was his duty on this occasion to introduce a reasolution, previous to doing which, he would make a few brief observations, and would not take up much time, as the subject was familiar to all present, Navigation by Steam between England and India, was a subject of vast importance and connected with the interest of the inhabitants of both countries,—that therefore the enterprize should be met with warm encouragement, and that the Hon'ble Speaker was not deficient in zeal to any person. That he had the honor long ago, of having presided at the Steam Meeting at Bombay, and that he felt much satisfaction in lending his aid with great willingness to the establishment of Steam Communication now; but he would advise the community to give their support, without entering into any thing like an opinion as to the best place to start from. That the Hon'ble Speaker was not sufficiently, in fact not at all, qualified to give any opinion upon that point, and that as the Home Government had taken up the subject it would be best to leave it to them to make their choice withe regard to the place suggested by Major Head—the subscibers ought to leave it entirely in the hands of Parliament to adopt it if disposed to do so. That the meeting he was sure much obliged to Major Head and to all other persons for their exertions towards the establishment of the Communication, but that the meeting should not enter into details, but give their best aid and support towards it. That the meeting must feel very greateful to the Committee for their unremitting exertions, and particularly to the Secretary, to whom their gratitude was due for the extraordinary zeal he had all along evinced in the advancement of Navigation. He proposed,

"That the remainder of the report be adopted, and that this meeting is highly sensible of the important service rendered to the cause in which they are engaged by active and successful efforts of Major Head, Captain Barber and their colleagues to direct the attention of the authorities at home to the consideration of the important question of a Steam Communication between England and India, and that the thanks of the meeting be forwarded to Major Head with copy of this resolution; and that this meeting confining itself to the object of obtaining the speedy establishment of such communication upon such plan as shall upon good consideration appear to the said authorities, the most certain and beneficial in conformity with the petitions and memorial addressed to the House of Commons, the Board of Control and Court of Directors, feel bound to abstain from giving any opinion upon the comparative merits of any schemes which may be suggested for that purpose, but will be at all times ready to afford all the aid in their power to the scheme that shall receive the approbation in concurrence of H. M. Government and the Court of Director."

Mr. H. M. Parker seconded the resolution and argued that the establishment of the plan should be left in the hands of the Governments at home.

Mr. W. H. Macnaghten said, before this resolution was put to the vote, he trusted he would be at liberty to address a few words to the meeting. It appeared to him that the resolution of the Hon'ble and Learned Gentleman will have the effect, unintended no doubt, of impressing the public with the belief that the Committee has not the confidence of its constituents. It casts slur, and an unnecessary slur upon its proceedings, (*hear, hear, from the Hon'ble Sir J. P. Grant*), and the Committee at the present time requires all the support that can fairly be extended to it (*hear, hear, from the Honorable Sir J. P. Grant*). Every one here must be aware of the attacks which have been made upon the Committee by their brethren of [illegible] When he entered the room, it was not his intention to say a word of any sort; but he could not help now observing that they (the Committee) have been misrepresented, and that they have been most harshly and unjustly [illegible]

* Since this was written the Committee have seen a revised prospectus, in which this sum is raissd to £74,500 or 7,45,000 rs.

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[illegible] to avoid all recrimination; but he would be [illegible] to say that the Bombay Committee would rob this Committee "of that which not enriches them but makes us poor indeed." They would reserve the communication to themselves, while it has from the first been this Committee's avowed and continued object to give to *all* India the benefits of the communication, leaving to Bombay the full benefits which she desires. What then could be reprehensible in this proceeding, he could not conceive! The duty of the Committee is irksome and exceedingly laborious, and they ought not to be subjected (without deserving it) to the imputation of having forfeited the approbation of their constituents. The Committee do not want this meeting to concur in any reasonings, or to pledge themselves to the Committee's schemes, but it appeared to him that this declaration of a want of concurrence is unnecessary, and that it might be sufficient, if the report is deemed unobjectionable in its main view, to adopt it.—(*much applause.*) That if the plan embraced, Calcutta, Madras and Point de Galle, it could not be prejudicial to Bombay, (*hear, hear, from Sir J. P. Grant.*)

The Hon'ble Sir J. P. Grant wished to be allowed to say, that his object in putting the resolution, was that this meeting should abstain from entering into any details, and from all points that would come under the discussion of the Parliament at home. That it was very far from his wish to cast any slur, or the least insinuation on the Committee; that he for one was fully satisfied that the Committee had exerted themselves greatly towards the cause, and that he did not intend to attribute that to them, of which they were in no way guilty.

The Hon'ble Chairman said, before he read the resolution, he hoped it would not be irregular in his making one or two observations. That he was not in the habit of reading the newspapers daily with that attention which was necessary to be aware of any, or what imputation, attack or slur had been made on the proceedings of the Committee. That the correspondence in the newspapers relative to Steam Communication had gone on to a great and voluminous length, and that he could not but help saying, that he had not sufficient time to devote many moments to its perusal. That he was therefore unable to judge what were the one or two parts of the report which he did not concur in; (*the speaker read a line or two which we are sorry we could not catch,*) he would not recommend the meeting to enter into the reasons of the report, he thought Sir J. P. Grant's resolution free of all intention to impeach the Committee, and would therefore proceed to read it.

After the reading, Sir John Peter Grant proposed to alter a word, or rather to make a reservation in his resolution; and, in reply, Mr. Macnaghten explained—

That he deemed the reservation unnecessary, as it implied a want of confidence in the Committee, and, therefore, in some degree, a censure. That the Committee had felt it to be their duty to acquaint their constituents with the reasons which had prevented them from concurring in the scheme of Major Head; but, that, they did not expect each individual of the meeting to adopt their particular arguments. That if the reservation were so worded as to preserve the meeting from adopting all the reasoning used, the object of the resolution might, perhaps, be gained without any slur being cast upon the Committee. That he, Mr. McNaghten, being Chairman of the Committee, felt bound to express his conviction, (not adopted hastily,) that the comprehensive scheme was the best, and, he trusted, that the meeting would be found to concur in his opinion.

Captain Birch proposed an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Alexander Colvin, but ultimately set aside.

Mr. Dobbs thought if the resolution, as proposed, were carried and published in the papers here, copied into the journals at home, an unmerited slur would be cast on the Committee. of which he was not a member. That he was at first opposed to several parts of the report, but having since met and conversed upon the general merits of it, with several gentlemen, he was now convinced, that the comprehensive scheme was decidedly the best, (*hear, hear, from Sir J. P. Grant*), and would therefore strongly recommend the adoption of the report.

Colonel DeHezeta followed on the same side.

Sir John Peter Grant then withdrew his original resolution, and having re-modelled it, (wording it so that the meeting were to decline expressing an opinion as to the *merits* of any particular scheme,) and the Honorable Chairman having put the resolution so amended in an eloquent speech in favor of it from the Chair—

Mr. Macnaghten trusted that he might be allowed to say a few words, and that the motion might not be put so immediately after the eloquent speech, which the Honorable Chairman had delivered. He begged the meeting to pause before they committed themselves by adopting the suggestion which had been offered. If it was meant by the words *merits* of a scheme that this meeting were to acquiesce in the statement they saw no advantage in the comprehensive scheme. Mr. Macnaghten trusted that they would not stultify themselves, and contradict their former resolutions by such a declaration. It was clear, that the most comprehensive was the most advantageous, and the people of Calcutta were in a manner bound to declare that this is the case, leaving it to the authorities in England to adopt such scheme as they may deem most adviseable with reference to economy, and all other considerations. With regard to what had fallen from the Honorable Chairman, that he could not concur in all the reasons of the Committee, Mr. Macnaghten observed, that the Committee were never so unreasonable as to expect that a hundred men should all concur in the propriety of each of so many reasons; but, with regard to the particular reason, picked out by the Hon'ble and learned Chairman, Mr. Macnaghten considered it an unfortunate selection, as that appeared to him to be almost the strongest part of the Committee's position. The speaker was persuaded, that if the communication were established with Bombay alone in the first instance, its extension to other ports of India would be almost hopeless. The meeting were aware, that enterprizes of this nature were attended with discouraging results at the commencement. If it failed at Bombay to produce remunerating returns within the period anticipated; the whole scheme would, probably, be abandoned—it certainly would not be extended; whereas, if the experiment on the comprehensive scale should partially fail, there would always be the limited scheme to fall back upon.

After this an uncommon deal of conversation transpired, an unusually long debate on the words *receive* and *adopt*, then as to the participal merits of each respective word—suddenly a war waged, but of words only; then, a general confusion, (all which, we trust, the indefatigable exertions of other reporters will put the public in possession of,) in the midst of which. Mr. H. M. Parker reminded the meeting, that from the confusion they had allowed Major Head, Captain Barber, and the report all to drop out of their heads; that is the Hon'ble Sir J. P. Grant had withdrawn his resolution, a resolution in two parts should be put to the vote, on which it was proposed by A. Dobbs, Esq. and seconded by T. Bracken, Esq.

"That the remainder of this report be adopted."—Carried unanimously.

Mr. H. M. Parker with a very neat preface gave the following resolution, seconded by Captain Sewell:—

"That this meeting is firmly persuaded that the most comprehensive scheme of Steam Communication is that, which will be most beneficial to Great Britain and India, but confines itself to the objects of obtained the speedy establishment of a communication, upon such plan as shall upon, good consideration, appear to the authorities in England, the most certain and beneficial in conformity with the petition and memorials addressed to the House of Commons, the Board of Controul, and Court of Directors."

Colonel Colvin proposed,—

"That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Colonel Chesney for his able, zealous and persevering efforts to open a Steam Communication between England and India by the Euphrates."

Mr. Greenlaw, in seconded the above resolution, felt the greatest pleasure, particularly as it afforded him an opportunity of proving as far as circumstances would permit what he had always asserted, namely, that in-all his endeavours he had been influenced alone by a desire to obtain that communication which should confer the most general benefit He had always felt with Mr. Grant, the present Lord Glenelg, that it was equally the duty and interest of England to watch all modes of access to India, with a view to the political and commercial prosperity, and the mutual advantage of the two countries. Feeling this he would rejoice at the successful establishment of a Steam Communication round the Cape, and feeling this he rejoiced at the successful attempt made by Colonel Chesney, although if fully successful, and finally established as the sole line of communication, it would be of little benefit to India generally beyond the mere conveyance of correspondence; but, he certainly would rejoice more heartily, on the establishment of the communication by the Red Sea to all parts of India. He did not however, despair, of yet seeing the communication established by all these routes, and he therefore rejoiced heartily when success attended either and would second a vote of thanks to Colonel Chesney most cordially, (*much applause.*)

Proposed by A. Dobbs, Esq., and seconded by Captain Forbes.

"That this meeting is highly sensible of the importance service rendered to the cause in which they are engaged by the active efforts of Major Head, Captain Barber, and their colleagues, to direct the attention of the authorities at home, to the consideration of the important question of a Steam Communication between England and India, that the thanks of the meeting be conveyed by the Chairman to Major Head and his colleagues, with a copy of this resolution."—

Carried unanimously.

Proposed by C. B. Greenlaw, Esq., and seconded by B. Harding, Esq.

"That Mr. Dobbs, Captain Birch, and Mr. Allan be Members of the Committee."

The Hon'ble Chairman in a very elegant and complimentary speech, proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by the Hon'ble Sir J. P. Grant.

"That the warm thanks of this meeting be given to the Steam Committee, and their Secretary Mr. Greenlaw, for their zealous and able exertions in the cause of Steam Navigation,"

Mr Greenlaw in returning thanks to the meeting for the approbation passed on his proceedings as Secretary to the Committee, hoped to be allowed to take the opportunity of bearing testemony to the zeal, activity and energy which had been displayed by Captain Grindlay on receipt of the Committee's instructions. The correspondence which had passed between the Committee and Captain Grindlay had not been read to the meeting, but it would be published in the appendix, and the Subscribers would be enabled to judge from that of his zealous conduct. But he, Mr. Greenlaw, had the further opportunity which his private communications with Captain Grindlay afforded, of judging of the temper and disposition with which Captain Grindlay had engaged in the cause, and he was enabled to say that throughout those communications there was an evident zeal from the heart wholly abstracted from mercenary considerations as a p[illegible]

He would not, at this early period of Captain Grindlay's proceedings, propose any vote of thanks to him; but, he hoped, the time would shortly arrive, when they would be called upon to offer him something beyond mere thanks. In the meantime, he (Mr. Greenlaw,) could not refrain from bearing testimony to the zeal and ardour with which he had undertaken the important duties assigned to him.

After which, the assembly dispersed, it being later than 6 P. M. *Bengal Hurkaru, Feb.* 20.

The following are the particulars of the Opium Sale, held at the Exchange this-day:

	Chests.	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Average.*	*Proceeds.*
Behar...	1,500	1,655	1,580	1,591-1-3	23,87,840
Benares...	980	1,465	1,430	1,442-3-6	14,13,375
Half ...	20			750	15,000

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

TIMES.—Oct. 25.

The Paris papers of Sunday have arrived. They contai no authenticated news of importance on the great questions which for the moment disturb the repose of Europe The Opposition prints are diffuse in their comments on the language of the Ministeriel journals in dealing with Swiss and Spanish affairs, and in remarks on the departure of the Duke de Nemours for Africa. The *Journal des Debats*, *La Par*, and *La Charte*, retort by attacks on the language used at the late entertainment given to M. Odillon Barrot, at Coucy. Both parties hourly display increased bitterness.

The King's health not alluded to by the Government journals, but the Opposition papers seem to consider it has altered materially for the worse. We notice in one or two of the latter class (*La Siècle* in particular) rumours respecting the alleged proceedings of the disaffected, which go to insinuate that the approaching elevation of the obelisk brought from Thebes in the Place de la Concorde was looked upon by the disaffected as presenting an occasion to try their fortune in a new insurrection, and by the authorities as requiring increased vigilance. According to the *Siècle*, the King would not, as His Majesty had intended, be present on the terrace of the Tuleries to witness the raising of the obelisk.

From private letters we learn, however, that the King is now quite well; that he may not possibly assist at the ceremony in question, and that the Government had taken measures to thwart the intentions of the evil disposed, should they have the temerity to attempt to disturb the public peace, but of which little real apprehension was entertained. The prevailing belief was that the erection of the obelisk would take place this day.

The pleadings in the case of the parties before the Court of Assizes for illegally manufacturing gunpowder, &c., terminated on Saturday. It was expected that the Court would deliver its judgment on Sunday. The ex-Queen of Naples has, it is stated, received permission to pass the winter in Paris, but that she has been received by her sojourn hitherto.

The weather had undergone a most providential change. The vintage was expected therefore to turn out better than was anticipated.

There is no news from Spain in the Paris papers, except on alleged letter of the 16th from Madrid, which dues not, however, contain any new fact of interest. A receipt is stated to have reached Paris, *viâ* Geneva (Genoo ?), from Florence, mentioning the occurrence of a revolt and other revolutionary proceedings at Naples; but its date (8th instant) would of itself show that there was no reliance to be placed on it, letters of the same day from Naples being utterly silent on the subject. It was reported at Torton's on Sunday, that there were accounts in town from Madrid of the 16th, in the evening, which stated that that capital was illuminated in consequence of a victory obtained by Alaix over Gomez. The funds were improving but slowly, we understand, on account of the rise which took place in London on Friday. The French 3 per Cents. were, at 2 o'clock, on Sunday, at 78f. 85c. sellers.

The tone of the French Ministerial papers, in speaking of Switzerland, would sanction the belief that something more unpleasant and embarrasing may result fram the report of the the committee of the Extraordinary Diet to which the documents connected with the dispute have been referred, but they mention no new facts deserving notice; indeed, nothing of any importance can occur until the committee have presented its report, which, from the number of documents to be examined, caonot be earlier than this day or to-morrow. Our private correspondence from Bern, dated the 20th instant, states that the partisans of submission to Frnnce had been completely disconcerted the composition of the committee appointed by the Diet, including as it did those individuals (MM. Keller and Monnard) so obnoxious to the French Embassy, and, which makes the matter more menacing, it was even expected that one or other would be charged with the drawing up of the report. At the meeting of the Diet on the 20th, the Directory presented a report respecting the execution of the *conclusum* relative to foreign refuges. Some of the cantons are in that report charged with having neglected to carry that measure into effect. By an unanimous vote of the Diet this report was referred to a committee.—*Times, October* 25.

MONEY-MARKET and CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Monday evening.—Allusion has already been made to the dishonourable conduct of the French Government inrefusing the same facilities to Swiss citizens, under their present disagreement, as they did before it, in regard to the transfer of Rentes, and the payment ot life annuities, pensions, &c It was not without some doubt of its truth that we first mentioned this circumstance, but subsequent accounts have fully confirmed it. No French Consul in Switzerland will now affix his *visa* to any power of attorney granted for any of the purposes above mentioned. No comment upon this is necessary, and it is calculated, when properly understood, to ruin French credit all over Europe. It has always been imagined hitherto that such property was peculiarly protected by that international law by which the French Government is bound to respect the property of foreigners in the French funds, even in the event of a war—a law equally necessary for both parties, and without which France would never have been carried through her financial difficulties, subsequent to the Congress of Aix la Chapelle. The defence set up for this conduct in the Ministerial paper is, that this measure is the best that could be devised to annoy the Swiss without compromising the interests of the French. This is sheer effrontery and absurdity. We believe that it has created, wherever known, a disposition on the part of foreign holders to sell their investment in the French funds, and that, if it is uot shortly withdrawn, there will not be a single investment in them heid out of France.

Letters from Berlin state, that the Bank of that city has raised the rate of interest to 5½ per cent.

In the English market a good deal of business was done, particularly for the account; but there was a slight depression in prices. Consols, which apened at 88¾, were at one time at 88¾, and closed at 88⅞ to ½ for money and the account. Exchequer (1½d.) bill(left of at 3s. to 1s. discount, and the 2d. bills at 2s. to 4s. premium.

The Foreign Stock-market envinced signs of considerable improvement. Spanish and Portuguese securities both brought higher prices. Spanish Bonds, which opened at 20⅞, closed at 21⅛ to ¾; and the Portuguese 3 per [illegible] the 5 per Cents. closed at 54 to ½. The improvement was attributed to a rumour of its being the intention to send troops, in addition to the marines formerly ordered, to Portugal. Other fareign securities remained at the former prices; Colombian left off at 22¼ to ¾; and Dutch at 53 to ½.

Spanish Dividend Dsbentures are for the first time quoted in the official list at 25.

Intelligence from Lima states, that (June 14) the President Orbegoso was on his way to meet General Santa Cruz, President of Bolivia, who was in Janja. The most perfect tranqnillity, it is represented, prevails in every port of Upper and Lower Peru, General Santa Cruz having succeeded in establishing order where civil strife recently disturbed order and interrupted commerce. To encourage mercantile and trading enterprise, Santa Cruz had made the port of Africa a general enterpòt for the whole coast of the Pacific from Chili to California; and he was preparing a code of commerce, in which the Spanish flag is expressly mentioned as admissible under the same regulations and footing es every other nation. Thus it is considered General Santa Cruz has by such peremptory efficacions measures established relations ot peace and amity with Spain without entering into diplomatic proposals and treaties, and about which the Plemipotentiares of Mexico and Venezuela have now lost two years in Madrid. The letters dwell strongly on the benefite that may be expected to result from measures calculated to held the wounds that discord and pseudo patriots had inflicted on Peru.—*Times, October* 25.

THE PRISONER'S COUNSEL ACT.

Mr. Editor,—The new Act of Parliament known uuder this name, gives rise to two important questions, which do not seem to have been yet considered—

1st, If the prisoner has two Counsel, and calls witnesses, have not *both* his Counsel a right to address the Jury? 2d. Has the Counsel for a *private prosecutor* a right to reply in any case of felony whatever?

1st. The words of the new Act are, "That from and after the first day of October next, all persons tried for felonies shall be admitted, after the close of the case for the prosecution, *to make full answer and defence thereto by Counsel learned in the law*, or by attorney, in Courts where Attornies practise as Counsel."

This enactment is taken from an older enactment, which applied to cases of high treason, and in those cases *two* Counsel *always* addressed the Jury on the part of the prisoner. Now, if the words "full defence by Counsel, in the Treason Act, authorise two Counsel for the prisoner to address the Jury, why should not the same words in the present Statute have the same effect in cases of felony; and, besides, the words "by Counsel learned in the law" do not at all limit themselves to *one* Counsel. The word "attorney" is in the singular, but in Courts where attorneys act as Counsel, no man employs two attorneys at once, though in superior Courts many persons have two Counsel.

2d. As to the reply. It seems that all through the Parliamentary debate on this Act, all parties considered that allowing the prisoner's Counsel to address the Jury, of necessity let in the prosecutor's Counsel to a reply, if witnesses were called for the defence.

This, howe ver, by no means follows, and, as I conceive is not so.

As the law stood before this Act, the prosecutor's Counsel in a case of felony had a right to make an opening speech at the commencement of the trial. There was no speech of the prisoner's Counsel, *and no reply*. This Act gives the prisoner's Counsel a right to speak, and there stops. Does it give any reply? Not a word of the kind. If this Act does not give a right to the Counsel for a private prosecutor to reply in a case of felony, where does he get it from? He had it not before, and this Act certainly does not give is to him.

If the practice on trials for felony had been intended to be the same as it now is in cases of misdemeanor, the statute ought to have enacted, "that the practice on the trial of all cases of felony shall be in all respects the same as it now is in cases of misdemeanor;" but that is not so.

I am aware that it may be asked how it is that the Attorney-General has the reply in cases of high treason. To that I answer, that he has it by the King's prerogative, by which in all cases, civil and criminal, which are *actually* prosecuted by the Government, the Crown has the reply *at all events;* and that whether witnesses are called for the defence or not, as the constant practice in cases of libel prosecuted by the Attorney General, *ex-officio* informations for assaulting revenue officers, for revenue penalties, and for intruding or encroaching on Crown lands, &c.; but that does not extend to the Counsel of *private* prosecutors.

It is true that every Court has the power of making its own rules of practice, and of altering those rules from time to time. This proposition was laid down by Lord Lyndhurst, in the case of "Dicas v. Lord Brougham," and therefore, now a statute has passed to give Counsel a right to address the Jury in favour of a person accused, the Judges might make a rule authorising the prosecutor's counsel to make a reply upon that address, to try "to get a conviction" (as the phrase is); but such a new rule would but till sustain the high character for administrating justice in mercy, which has always distinguished the Judges of England.

[*Morning Herald, Sept.* 14. A Lawyer.

LORD NUGENT AND THE COURIER.

It is our practice, as often as we find any of our contemporaries drawn into a *melee* with the libel laws, to take part with the endangered journalist, without reference to political party, if, as generally happens, truth and justice are on his side—otherwise to observe strict silence, leaving it to the *still reformed* libel code (*still reformed*, after six years of change and twenty of promises) to vindicate its own authority, by its own power, which, of all conscience, is stringent enough.

Cases, however, will arise when we are bound by obligations of honour and duty to take a different course, and one of these cases has just offered itself.

Our readers are, doubtless, aware that an action was sometime ago instituted by Lord Nugent against the proprietors of the *Courier*, in which his Majesty's ministers took upon them to act the part of mediators, permitting also to be printed several columns of their epistolary negociations.

On the 3d inst. we copied from a contemporary morning journal some severe strictures upon the anomalous and most improper conduct of ministers, which strictures contained two or three lines of an offensive and unjust allusion to Lord Nugent's share in the transaction. Had we observed the tendency of these two or three lines we should certainly have struck them out of our reprint; but we did not, and as they have appeared in our columns we have no choice as to making all the reparation in our power.

We offer this atonement under less embarrassment, because all the law proceedings in the case have been discontinued—and we offer it with cheerfulness, because the appeal made to us has been merely a gentlemanlike request that we would inform ourselves of the facts of the case, and fairly, and as briefly as might seem consistent with the interest of justice, state these facts. We have accordingly possessed ourselves of all the information in the matter that seems accessible, and we proceed to complete our duty.

Lord Nugent, it is known, was appointed by the Whig [illegible] Commissioner in the Ionian Islands. His lordship held the office until the change of administration in 1834, when he resigned with his party. His lordship's government was generally satisfactory, though, like all who have much patronage at their disposal, he created the usual number of enemies among disappointed expectants, and, perhaps. the usual number of ungrateful friends among the obliged by benefits.

The Conservative government which Lord Nugent found established on his return candidly acknowledged the merits of his lordship's administration by a letter of thanks, and for many months no imputation whatever was cast upon the ex-High Commissioner.

At the end of November last year, however, a very severe attack upon his lordship appeared in the *Courier*, which must have been felt more painfully, and must have been more injurious, as made by a journal of the party to which the noble lord adheres with more consistency than wisdom, as we think.

The attack was of that nature which invites, or rather challenges, a legal animadversion, for it arraigned the *private* as well as the public, conduct of its object, and threatened *delicate* disclosures.

Lord Nugent took the only course open to a man of honour in such a case—he proposed the alternative of an action, or an unqualified and specific retraction. He was met by an offer of reference to a third party, who should decide, upon a view of the evidence in the Editor of the *Courier*'s hands, whether his lordship was entitled to the retraction required. Four gentlemen were named by the proprietors of the *Courier*, any one of whom Lord Nugent might select as referee.

They were named in the following order—

Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. Bickersteth (Lord Langdale,)
Mr. Horsely Palmer,
And a fourth whose name we forget.

Lord Nugent, without hesitation, accepted the proposition of reference, and the first name in the list as referee.

He was then, however, apprised, that though the charges against him—of the gross and degrading character of which he was upon this occasion informed—should be laid before the arbitrator, the names and all traces of the with nesses must be concealed. Lord Nugent saw enough of the charges—many of which concerned persons and transactions that had no existence in *rerum natura*—to see that their authors were capable of any amount of falsehood—as any other man in his place would do—refused to place his honour in the balance against such *un*-authenticated accusation, withdrew his assent to a reference, and proceeded with his action. The defendants delayed the trial of the issue by a proceeding in Chancery which proved ineffectual to obviate it, and affairs remained in this state until Lord Nugent heard that the ministers with whom he was politically connected were about to bestow an important and responsible office of considerable emolument upon the gentleman who had so severely attacked him upon, apparently, no other consideration than that genlteman's services in conducting the newspaper in which the attack was made.

His Lordship, therefore, very reasonably appealed to the Cabinet, through one of its members, *not to cancel*, but *to suspend the appointment*, until after the trial of the depending action Upon this the ministers volunteered the mediatory negociation, which they have managed so clumsily; but it is due to Lord Nugent to make it clearly understood that he rather declined than solicited their interference. And the event has fully justified his reluctance to admit it, for they have done their best to sacrifice his Lordship to the convenience of their official arrangement.

Here the matter rests; and here, as Lord Nugent has been tricked out of his opportunity of self-vindication, it must rest. It is, however, a debt of justice to say, that Lord Nugent has done his best to bring the whole evidence before the public, and that the pertinacity which has been the subject of censure had, and could have no other object.—*Standard, October* 15.

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WEST INDIES.

MINISTERS having been compelled to remove their illustrious Josh from the Government of Jamica, Sir LIONEL SMITH' to the infinite dismay of Lord TEYNHAM and several other expectants, has been nominated to that high office. Sir LIONEL, who, as our readers know, has been for some time Governor of Barbadoes, took leave of that island on the 11th of August. The following is an abridgment of the account of the proceedings upon the occasion, and the messages and addresses which were delivered on that occasion.

His EXCELLENCY'S message to the House of Assembly announcing his appointment to the Government of Jamaica, was as follows:—

"I have the honour to announce to you, that his Majesty has been graciously pleased to remove me to the Government of Jamaica, and that I am ordered to proceed thither, by the earliest opportunity.

"Though I have been unwilling to disturb your prorogation, I thought it my duty to call you together, to communicate this information, and I avail myself of it, to offer to your Hon. House my parting good wishes.

"I pray that your Hon. House may be animated in all your proceedings, by a sense of the weighty difficulties you still have to contend with, and that wisdom and forecast may carry your deliberations to a successful issue.

"Whatever my future destiny may be, the happiness and prosperity of this island will continue to constitute one of my anxious hopes and wishes, and it has been, in this spirit of good-will, that I have faithfully endeavoured to discharge my duties as your Governor."

Mr. CLARKE echoed the sentiments which had been so justly and so elegantly expressed from the Chair. His Excellency had, indeed, *conquered* for himself the esteem and good wishes of the country.

Mr. C. concluded by seconding the motions for the Address.—*John Bull October*, 9,

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY CONSIDERED WITH REFERENCE TO NATURAL THEOLOGY.

The object of this work is to advocate a Theism, by proving a succession of creations in the history of our globe, and by showing that *design* was as clear in the formation of the inorganic matter of the earlier worlds and the construction of the creatures that inhabited them, as it is in the modes of existence around us. It may really be inferred that the author is most successful in the first point. By tracing a succession of systems, each of which appears to have been separately originated, and totally destroyed, he deprives the Atheist of that argument which maintains the eternal and unchanged existence, or the gradual growth of the world. And as every change in the condition of the globe brought it nearer and nearer, by successive steps, to the state it has now arrived at, there is a fair inference in favour of the unity and universal agency of the First Great Cause, which of course overturns the theory of the Polytheists. On the second point, Dr. Buckland is not so strikingly convincing, except in parts. The proofs of that felicitous adaptation of means to ends, and of both to surrounding circumstances, by which *design* in the highest sense of the word is understood, are naturally less striking when dealing with the remains of things, than with things themselves. In the living animal we can compare the habits with the whole structure. From fossil remains we can but infer the latter, and the uses for which it was intended are only learnt conjecturally.

This inherent difficulty has not been vanquished by any peculiar art in the writer, who is deficient in the power of has, without doubt, a thorough knowledge of his subject; but he does not seem to have that perfect power over it, which is sufficiently expressed by the word mastery. When the work has been studied, its arrangement will be found natural and orderly, though somewhat too formally scientific; but it has the disadvantage of not enabling the reader fully to comprehend the scope of the author at starting. The great defect, however, is in the plan and treatment. To the common reader it will be nearly unintelligible, and a geologist only will satisfactorily comprehend it. There is no general view of the leading principles of the science of geology; no popular account of the evidence on which it rests, or of the history of its discovery; no distinct separation of its facts from its theories, nor a statement of how far the latter depend on analogous reasoning, how far on hypothesis or conjecture; and in addition to these deficiencies, there is the positive fault of the perpetual use of technical terms, often without necessity, always without explanation. The numerous plates which explain or illustrate the text, instead of appearing with it, are relegated to another volume; and in some cases require a distinct study, in all a separate yet a simultaneous examination. If these were necessary evils, there would be nothing left but to lament the incapability of the subject for the purpose in view; but we believe them to have been all removeable; and their existence is the more to be regretted, as Dr. Buckland, when treating of less abstruse themes, exhibits no deficiency in matter or in eloquence. But enough of criticism—let us to the substance of the work.

The earth may be said to have passed through four leading stages before it reached its present condition. The first, or to talk geologically, the *Primary* stage, exhibits no trace of organic life, either vegetable or animal. The various *strata* (layers) of which it is composed, might in popular language be called rocks, as they consist of stony or slaty substances, commencing which granite, which is supposed to have been the original crust of the world; running through the different marbles, &c. and ending with slates. The second division of the earth's strata is called the *Transition* series; and contains the remains both of animals and vegetables. In the former are found specimens of the four present existing divisions of the animal kingdom, (*vertebrata*, *mollusca*, *articulata* and *radiata*); but the vertebrated class rises no higher than fishes. The vegetation of this stage, independent of its illustrating the character of the earliest plants that appeared upon our planet, is important as being the origin of coal, whilst the period derives a still further interest from its having witnessed the formation of iron ore. The third and fourth stages, called the *Secondary* and *Tertiary* series, exhibit a fuller development both of animal and vegetable life, beginning with monsters, some of whose genera and many of whose species are entirely extinct, and ending with a system of nature very akin to ours. To trace the successive existence of new worlds—to call up, by the aid of comparative anatomy, the forms of races long since perished—to infer their habits by the assistance of the same science—and to speculate on the nature and character of the worlds in which they lived—is a task of high and delightful interest to the anatomist and natural historian. To the generality, the grandest subject of contemplation is the fact that the life and death of successive races of countless generations and the formation and destruction of numerous worlds, seem to have been necessary to form that soil out of which we earn our bread by the sweat of our brow. From a solid globe of granite, (into which, it is conjectured, our planet originally cooled down from its primal state of fusion,) with the waters which now form our ocean floating round it in a state of steam and vapour, time, the atmospheric elements, fire and water, and the principle of digestion acting in an endless variety of modifications, have formed this "goodly frame the earth."

The plan Dr. Buckland has adopted in applying so stupendous a subject to his purposes, is generally, but for the most part drily and scholastically, to treat of the four great divisions we have already endeavoured to characterize. He then takes up the most striking species whose fossil remains enable the geologist to describe their structure; and having done so, by the aid of the plates already spoken of, though somewhat too much like an anatomical and a botanical lecturer, the theologian proceeds to show the proofs of design they exhibit. Having finished the examples drawn from the remains of animals and vegetables, he passes on to the present structure of the earth, and further carries out his argument, not only from things obviously advantageous to man,—as in the deposition of coals and metals, and in the adaptations productive of springs of water; but maintains *design* even in what at first sight appear to be injurious,—as in the "faults" (fissures) in coal-mines, which not only prevent the frequency of floods and fires in working the pits, but become the depositories of metallic veins. Occasionally intermingled with the expositions, or interposed between them in distinct chapters, are some large and general views of geology, or some observations on Providence as displayed in creation. To these passages (and they are many) none of our censure applies. They are weighty from their matter, and powerful from their style. This quotation on the origin, formation, and uses of coal, rises to eloquence of no mean kind.

We may end our account of the plants to which we have traced the origin of coal, with a summary view of the various natural changes and processes in art and industry through which we can follow the progress of this curious and most important vegetable production.

Few persons are aware of the remote and wonderful events in the economy of our planet, and of the complicated applications of human industry and science, which are involved in the production of the coal that supplies with fuel the metropolis of England. The most early stage to which we can carry back its origin, was among the swamps and forests of the primæval earth, where it flourished in the form of gigantic calamites and stately lepidodendra and sigillariæ. From their native bed these plants were torn away by the storms and inundations of a hot and humid climate, and transported into some adjacent lake, or estuary, or sea. Here they floated on the waters until they sank saturated to the bottom; and being buried in the detritus of adjacent lands, became transferred to a new estate among the members of the mineral kingdom. A long interment followed, during which a course of chemical changes and new combinations of their vegetable elements have converted them to the mineral condition of coal. By the elevating force of subterranean fires, these beds of coal have been uplifted from beneath the waters to a new position in the hills and mountains, where they are accessible to the industry of man. From this fourth stage in its adventures, our coal has again been moved by the labours of the miner, assisted by the arts and sciences, that have cooperated to produce the steam-engine and the safety-lamp. Returned once more to the light of day, and a second time committed to the waters, it has, by the aid of navigation, been conveyed to the scene of its next and most considerable change by fire; a change during which it becomes subservient to the most important wants and conveniences of man. In this seventh stage of its long eventful history it seems to the vulgar eye to undergo annihiliation: its elements are indeed released from the mineral combinations they have maintained for ages, but their apparent destruction is only the commencement of new successions of change and of activity. Set free from their long imprisonment, they return to their native atmosphere, from which they were absorbed to take part in the primæval vegetation of the earth. To-morrow they may contribute to the substance of timber in the trees of our existing forests; and having for a while resumed their place in the living vegetable kingdom, may, ere long, be applied a second time to the use and benefit of [illegible] them to the earth or to the atmosphere, the same elements will enter on some further department of their perpetual ministration in the economy of the material world.

The following speculation is ingenious; but, from its being a speculation, it necessarily fails in producing such conviction as follows an argument from facts. The animal in question, the Dinotherium, is one of the largest and most singularly constructed mammalia of the primæval world. In the absence of a plate, the reader will get a sufficient idea of the organ which is the subject of discussion, by fancying the tusk of an elephant crooked downwards, like his bent forefinger.

The form of the molar teeth approaches, as we have stated, most nearly to that of the molar teeth in Tapirs; but a remarkable deviation from the character of tapirs, as well as of every other quadruped, consists in the presence of two enormous tusks, placed at the anterior extremity of the lower jaw, and curved downwards, like the tusks in the upper jaw of the walrus.

I shall confine my present remarks to this peculiarity in the position of the tusks, and endeavour to show how far these organs illustrate the habits of the extinct animals in which they are found. It is mechanically impossible that a lower jaw, nearly four feet long, loaded with such heavy tusks at its extremity, could have been otherwise than cumbrous and convenient to a quadruped living on dry land. No such disadvantage would have attended this structure in a large animal destined to live in water; and the aquatic habits of the family of tapirs, to which the Dinotherium was most nearly allied, render it probable that, like them, it was an inhabitant of fresh-water lakes and rivers. To an animal of such habits, the weight of the tusks sustained in water would have been no source of inconvenience; and if we suppose them to have been employed as instruments for grubbing up by the roots large aquatic vegetables from the bottom, they would, under such service, combine the mechanical powers of the pick-axe with those of the horse-arrow of modern husbandry, The weight of the head, placed above these downward tusks, would add to their efficiency for the service here supposed, as the power of the harrow is increased by being loaded with weights.

The tusks of the Dinotherium may also have been applied with mechanical advantage to hook on the head of the animal to the bank, with the nostrils susstained above the water, so as to breathe securely during sleep, whilst the body remained floating, at perfect ease, beneath the surface: the animal might thus repose, moored to the margin of a lake or river, without the slightest muscular exertion,—the weight of the head and body tending to fix and keep the tusks fast anchored in the substance of the bank, as the weight of the body of a sleeping bird keeps the claws clasped firmly around its perch. These tusks might have been further used, like those in the upper jaw of the walrus, to assist in dragging the body out of the water, and also as formidable instruments of defence.

The structure of the scapula, already noticed, seems to show that the fore-leg was adapted to cooperate with the tusks and teeth in digging and separating large vegetables from the bottom. The great length attributed to the body would have been no way inconvenient to an animal living in the water, but attended with much mechanical disadvantage so weighty a quadruped upon land. In all these characters of a gigantic, herbivorous, aquatic quadruped, we recognize adaptations to the lacustrine condition of the earth during that portion of the tertiary periods to which the existence of these seemingly anomalous creatures appears to have been limited.

The following is curious, and puts all doubt upon the subjects of fossil remains at rest, so far as regards the fact. It is a pity, however, that no geologist will descend to popularize his science. A *narrative* of the steps of the discovery of fossil ink, would have been very interesting; and might have been readily given, as the Doctor was the discoverer. The passage is taken from the chapter on Cuttle fish; the word "recent, in the extract, appears to be used in the sense of now existing,

The petrified remains of fossil Loligo, therefore, add another link to the chain of argument which we are pursuing, and aid us in connecting successive systems of creation which have followed each other upon our planet, as parts of one grand and uniform design. Thus the union of a bag of ink with an organ resembling a pen in the recent loligo, is a peculiar and striking association of contrivances, affording compensation for the deficiency of an external shell to an animal much exposed to destruction from its fellow-tenants of the deep: we find a similar association of the same organs in the petrified remains of extinct species of the same family, that are preserved in the ancient marl and limestone strata of the Lias. Cuvier drew his figures of the recent sepia with ink extracted from its own body. I have drawings of the remains of extinct species prepared also with their own ink: with this fossil ink I might record the fact and explain the causes of its wonderful preservation. I might register the proofs of instantaneous death detected in these ink-bags, for they contain the fluid which the living sepia emits in the moment of alarm; and might detail further evidence of their immediate burial, in the retention of the forms of these distended membranes, since they would speedily have decayed and have spilt their ink, had they been exposed but a few hours to decomposition in the water. The animals must therefore have died *suddenly*, and been *quickly* buried in the sediment that formed the strata in which their ink and ink-bags are thus preserved. The preservation also of so fragile a substance as the pen of aloligo, retaining traces even of its minutest fibres of growth, is not much less remarkable than the fossil condition of the ink-bags, and leads to similar conclusions.

In announcing the arrival of this work, we said that it would probably contain some observations on the point which is just now making Dr. Buckland quite as much a newspaper subject as would a horrid murder or a glorious victory—the reconcilement of geological science with the inspired narrative in the Mosaic account of the Creation. Our conjecture was correct. Almost at the outset the reverend Doctor labours learnedly and earnestly to hold fast his science and his creed, his Readership and his Divinity Doctorship; and, not satisfied with his own exertions, calls the Oxford Professor of Hebrew to his aid. The Doctor takes what may be called the broad argument, the Professor the verbal one; and between them both, they make out a case for Moses and the Geological Class at the Bristol meeting. The first two verses of Genesis, it is argued, have no relation to those which follow. "In the *beginning* God created the heaven and the earth: and the earth was *without form* and *void*, and darkness was upon the face of the deep," refers, it is held, to the beginning of creation, and have no relation to what follows, which merely narrates the order pursued in the formation of our present system. The interval between the first *creation* of matter, and its final *disposition* in its present state, may as well have been millions of ages, as a single age, or any shorter period of time; and as Moses was not making revelations for physical but for moral ends, he designedly passed over all unnecessary particulars. In the subsequent arguments upon the *making* of the sun and moon, the Doctor is more orthodox and ingenious than satisfactory: upon this point we rather think his opponents have the advantage of him. We might also, with them, agree to throw science overboard, and resolve all geology into miracles, had they not shirked the organic remains. The purely inorganic substances that form the various strata of our earth, might certainly have been produced instantaneously by the mere fiat of the First Cause, or very quickly by natural agencies, specially as Mr. Cross is about to work similar wonders *in petto*. But how account for those strata, which are chiefly formed by the gradual deposition of many generations, not only of individuals [illegible] whole species—nay, not only of whole species, but of whole genera? We must confess we see no manner of getting over this stronghold of the geologists, without a violation of the philosophical, or to speak more correctly, the humbly pious rule, of not resorting to the First Cause when secondary causes are evidently sufficient to explain the case.—*Spectator, October* 8.

BIRTHS, AND DEATHS

BIRTHS.

On the 23d Oct. the lady of James Reid, M. D., Bloomsbury-square of a son.

On Sunday, the 23d Oct. the lady of Charles Peshall, Esq., of a son and heir.

On the 23d Oct. at his house in Portland-place, the lady of Henry Hoyle Odkie, Esq. of a son.

DEATHS.

On Wednesday, the 19th Oct. at Slaugham-park, Sussex, Maria, the wife of William Haslewood, Esq., aged 51.

At Hendon, on Monday, the 24th Oct. in the 60th year year of his age, William Willoughby Prescott, Esq., of Treadneedle-street.

MISCELLANEA.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India-house, when Mr. Thomas Campbell Robertson was reappointed provisionally third ordinary member of the Council of India, and to take rank as such in the event of any vacancy occuring amongthe first three ordinary members.—*Times, October* 25.

Lord Brougham, accompanied by his daughter, arrived at Auckland Castle last Thursday, on a visit to the Bishop of Durham. His Lordship left on Saturday for Newton-house, Yorkshire, the seat of the Duke of Cleveland, from whence he intended proceeding to London, to join Lady Brougham. We understend that his Lordship looks very gray, but that he is in good health and excellent spirits. We heard, upon pretty good authority, that while at Auckland he expressed his intention to have a "fair start' in the next session of Parliament.—*Durham Chronicle.*

Prisoners' Counsel Bill.—This was a bill to give prisoners the *advantage*, or rather, we believe, the *disadvantage*, of being heard by counsel in cases of felony—a measure of which, be it advantageous or disadvantageous to the culprit, we have always approved, satisfied that it would be at least advantageous to public *justice*. This innovation in the practice of our criminal courts had never met with much favour from the legal profession, though those, who do not know the general magnanimity of the bar in all personal matters, might have supposed that they would rather have been inclined to support a proposition that was to give them additional employment; nor had it received any considerable countenance in the House of Commons. It however passed this year, and was sent to the Lords, where no one seemed disposed to advance it, till Lord Lyndhurst, who—though he had been originally disinclined to the measure from a belief that it would really operate *against* prisoners, and not *for* them—was induced, probably by his subsequent experience as a judge, to think that it would at least promote the interests of *justice*. He therefore gave it his descisive support, and it passed the Lords with the amendment of one clause, which gave the counsel for the prisoner the last word, or what is technically called the *reply*. This addition to the first conception of the earlier projects of such a bill, was objectionable on many grounds. One, which ought not to have escaped its framers, was, that it was contradictory to the very principles on which the bill was advocated; for it was urged in favour of the bill in general that it only extended to cases of felony, what was by law already granted in cases of civil action, of misdemeanors, and of high treason; but the framers of this clause seemed to have forgotten that in civil actions, in misdemeanors, and in high treason, the defendant, though he had speaking counsel, had not the *reply*. It was quite clear therefore that Lord Lyndhurst's amendment was consistent with the precedents and principle on which the bill was founded.

But it had also other reasons in its favour—the common sense and common practise of mankind have always given the plaintiff the *reply*, because, until the defendant shall have stated *his* case, nothing can be anticipated about it; and there would be no guarding against false and fraudulent defences, unless the plaintiff had the right of exposing them, which he cannot do till he has heard them. Nay, so plain and clear is this principle, that the law not only gives the plaintiff a reply-*speech* in all cases in which the defendant produces any evidence, but it even allows him to produce new *evidence* in reply, if the witnesses for the defence open a new and unexpected case—this, we repeat, is mere common sense and the practice in every day law and life; it was therefore in the highest degree absurd to endeavour to ingraft on this bill the contrary principle. This legal reason alone would have sufficed to justify the amendment, but there was another, a moral reason, if we may use the term—a reason of humanity—which ought not to be without its weight. Under the old practice the Judge may be said to have replied in behalf of the prisoner, and as his authority must be of weight with the jury, the Bar have always thought that the Judge's reply, for such it in practice was, must be more favourable to the prisoner than any speech from a professed advocate; it was for this reason, we believe, that they were generally opposed to any change: but how awfully would the prisoner's disadvantage be increased if the Judge, instead of replying to the *plaintiff*, should, by the effect of the new clause, be obliged, as he inevitably would be, to make his addresss to the jury a reply to the *defendant's* advocate! For these two great and sufficient reasons, and many others of less but not inconsiderable weight, the Lords—with the approbation of, we believe, every thinking man—adhered to the course pointed out by common practice and by legal analogy. So anxious, however, were, as it seemed, some persons to *pick a quarrel* with the Lords, that they disagreed from this amendment, and the House of Lords were menaced by no less an authority than the Lord Chancellor with the total rejection of the bill by *its own friends* in the House of Commons, if the Lords should persist in their opposition to the clause which was an adventitious, inconsistent, and, compared with the general object, inconsiderable addition. The Lords, however, in despite of this menace, persisted in the right and legal course, and the House of Commons, at the suggestion of the ministers, concurred. But the mode in which the ministers conveyed this suggestion was highly characteristic of their imbelicity. Lord John Russell, the spokesman on the occasion, instead of taking the bold and manly line of avowing the opinion of the government, seemed ashamed and reluctant to agree with the House of Lords in anything, and, accordingly, he deprecated the wrath of the friends of the clause by invoking the authority of a *private letter* from Lord Denman, in which the liberal lawyer, who had been always friendly to the general principles of the bill, had expressed *his doubt* (!) of the propriety of the clause; and Lord John added that those other liberal lawyers, the Attorney and Solicitor General, were of the same opinion—thus setting at nought the constitutional authority and legal weight of the whole House of Lords, and resting his reluctant concurrence—not on the decision of those to whom the constitution had given the right to decide—but on a *private letter* from Lord Denman, and the reported opinions of his two Crown lawyers, who had not even the manliness on the occasion to deliver their opinions in person. Contemptible as this miserable manœuvre was in fact, the inferences which may be drawn from it, as to the spirit of the government and its temper towards the House of Lords, are exceedingly serious, and we have therefore treated it more at large than its intrinsic importance, or rather unimportance, would have deserved.—*Quarterly Review, for Sept.*

At the session of the British Association, Mr. Brabam explained an improvement he had made in the mariner's compass. It was found that in consequence of the vibratory motion in steam vessels, the compass got out of order; he, therefore, proposod to put a fluid in the box of the compass, so that the card might float upon the fluid. It was obvious that a card on a fluid would be liable to injury and decay; he had, therefore, caused the points of the compass to be painted on porcelain, which he had fixed to a flat piece of cork, and thus it was kept floating, and the motion of the steam vessel had no effect upon it. —*Welshman.*

EARL FITZWILLIAM.—At the dinner given last week at Peterborough to commemorate Viscount Milton's coming of age, the gentleman who presided stated some instances of the liberality and benevolence of the noble earl, known but to a very few persons. He stated that his Lordship had given 1000*l.* towards repairing the parish church of Peterborough; 500*l.* towards decorationg the interior of the cathedral; as also large sums to the infant schools. It was added that the noble earl had also, with the utmost privacy, allowed 2,000*l.* a-year to the late Mr. Wilberforce, during the late part of that excellent gentleman's life, to avert the distress arising from his pecuniary embarrassments, brought on by the misconduct of a near relative.—*Times, October* 25.

In so critical a state of the contest, when every hour became precious, a new and powerful ally appeared, who soon changed the aspect of affairs, and succeeded in ultimately placing Fox, though not first, yet second on the list of candidates. This auxiliary was no other than the Duchess of Devonshire, one of the most distinguished females of high rank whom the last century produced. Her personal charms constituted her smallest pretension to universal admiration; nor did her beauty consist, like that of the Gunnings, in regularity of features and faultless formation of limbs and shape: it lay in the amenity and graces of her deportment, in her irresistible manners, and the seduction of her society. Her hair was not without a tinge of red; and her face, though pleasing, yet had it not been illuminated by her mind, might have been considered as an ordinary countenance. Descended in the fourth degree lineally from Sarah Jennings, the wife of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, she resembled the portraits of that celebrated woman. In addition to the external advantages which she had received from nature and fortune, she possessed an ardent temper, susceptible of deep as well as strong impressions; a cultivated understanding, illuminated by a taste for poetry and the fine arts; much sensibility, not exempt perhaps from vanity and coquetry. To her mother, the Dowager Countess Spencer, she was attached with more than common filial affection, of which she exhibited pecuniary proofs rarely given by a daughter to her parent. Nor did she display less attachment to her sister Lady Duncannon. Her heart might be considered as the seat of those emotions which sweeten human life, adorn our nature, and diffuse a nameless charm over existence.—*Wraxall's Memoris.*

LATIMER'S PULPIT.—In carrying into effect the improvements in the Church of St. Helen, Worcester, it has been found necessary to remove the ancient pulpit from which Latimer poured forth his peculiar but effective eloquence. The sacred relic has been purchased by a gentleman from the neighbourhood. It is so connected with the history of the Reformation that it ought to be preserved in some national repository. The pulpit from which Richard Baxter preached is carefully preserved at Kidderminster.—*Welshman*

DOVER, Sept. 20.—Yesterday the body of David Baird, Esq., arrrived here from France, attended by Major B. Edwards and a few friends; and this morning it was committed to the grave at the parish church here, with the usual solemnities. He was in his twenty-third year, son of the late Major-General Baird, and nephew to the present Lord Riversdale and the late General Sir David Baird.—*John Bull.*

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